Busy hands that ceaseless toil, Feeling ne'er a love-caress, Shrinking not from labor's soil With a pretty daintiness.

Weary hands, that trembling droop duly to be raised again, While the aching head must stoop With a prayer for ease from pain.

Quiet hands, that calmly lie Folded in a lengthened rest, Catching not the hours that my Ere the sun sinks in the west.

ldle hands, ye feebly hold Silken clues to plaisance fair! Busy hands, ye scarch toll bold In work's conquered tion's lair.

Quiet hands, a rare repose Chains ye with its perfect spell; Ye have touched a thousand wees Olive boughs to grasp as well.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH

prop on the Resources, Labor and Interests of the South-Cotton Production

General Capron, Commissioner of Agricul-ture, in the course of his remarks at the Georgia State Fair, on the 17th instant, spoke of his acspirit in which it was tendered-a spirit of mutual concession, sympathy and excouragement. He spoke of the richness of the soil of Georgia, its phospirates, maris, mineral wealth, water power, elimate, productions, &c., in a highly enlogistic vein. In this connection, he advised the total extirpation of ancient prejudices, forgetfulness of what was behind and a "pressing forward to that which is before, aiming to advance the united great and growing nation." The commissioner

said:

The change in your labor system involves a radical change in the manner and appliances of cultivation—a necessity which many of you fully realize and thoroughly anderstand. Free labor, to be most efficient, must be educated labor—in a certain degree skiled labor; it must be supported and supplemented by improved machinery, so that every dollar expended in the exercise of human muscles may become two by the magical augmentation of rural mechanism. It is thus that our lands must be cultivated and crops grown, in part by brawn, in part by brains.

This change in labor also involves the necessity for smaller farms, better culture, the use of manures, rotation in crops, and a larger working capital in proportion to permanent investment. Broad acres of impoverished soil, without abundant menus for faceded (critikers and fixtures, machinery and farm animals, are not only non-

dant means for needed fertilizers and fixtures, machinery and farm animals, are not only non-productive, but absolute sources of cost and discouragement—a mill stone upon the neck of enterprise. Without a working capital at least equal to that invested in land, recuperation must be tedious, and the profits of farming smail; with its aid utilizing the labor at command, that which is more efficient and intelligent will naturally flow in.

is more efficient and intelligent will naturally flow in.

As a natural sequence to this system of industry, variety in production will take the place of an unceasing culture of cotton and corn. The broad capabilities of soil and climate will have free scope and exercise, and while the product of estion will be greater than now, there will be corn enough for man and best, an abundance of beef, pork and mutton, the finest of vegetables and rareat of fruits, not alone for home consumption, but for the supply of less favored regions. Sugar, in favoring soils, may take the place of cotton as an export crop, sorghum may yield its sweets for local use of dwellers among the hillis; a multitude of new and profitable crops may swell by millions the grand aggregate of the cash receipts of agricultural labor. Itamic introduced in 1865, in the botanic garden at Washington, and propagated for years in the experimental garden of the Department of Agriculture, promises to vie with cocton in profit and usefulness if the manufacturers succeed in improving and cheapening its fabrication, and thus create a great and permanent market for the new flore, which can be produced in unlimited quantiles at reasonable prices.

You have also an immeasurable source of wealth

be produced in unlimited quantities at reasonable prices.
You have also an immeasurable source of wealth in the cultivation of fruits. Even that most valuable of all domestic fruits, the apple, can be produced here in the highest perfection. It is true that failures have resulted from introducing varieties of Northern origin, but your pomologists have collected native varieties fully equal in davor and keeping qualities to the best of those from any other section.

Merely mentioning the pear and the peach—the latter expecially reveiling a your bright and lengthened suppress suppress the peach and the peach and

from any other section.

Merely mentioning the pear and the peach—the latter especially reveiling an your bright and lengthenced summers—allow me to direct you attention to the fig and grape. The former of these probably requires less skill in propagation and care in culture, or in drying or other preparation for market than any other fruit of value.

The grape, more capricions as to climate and locality, can here enjoy its favored region. On your billskides the best table and wine-grapes of the Northern States will attain perfection, and it is prophesical that only on the clevated lands and mountain slopes of the Southern States will the region be found that is to yeld wines equal to a Johannisberger, a Tokay or a Margeaux; while in your ic whands you have the famous Scuppernong that even now is highly esteemed both here and in foreign countries. Vast developments await you in this direction; and when you reflect that even on your work-out land, unfit for corn or cotton, fruits and wines may be produced in the greatest abundance and perfection, the proprietor of the proprieting attention to these crops will become apparent.

Nor will this measure of diversity suffice, Manu-

Nor will this measure of diversity suffice. Manu Nor will this measure of diversity suffice. Manufacturers must occupy the sites of water powers, and the surplus forest products be used in propelling machinery by steam, thus beautifying your Site and enriching your people, not only by the products and profits of this industry, but by the stimulus it will afford to agriculture in the consumption of its products and the enhancement of their values. I hope to see the day when with the help of manufactures in other States of ment of their values. I hope to see the day when, with the help of manufactures in other States of this country, we may be able to manufacture every pound of cotton that we can produce. You may, in self-defence, be compelled to do it, as Great Britain is already preparing to colonize India with the skilled laborers of Lancashire as teachers and directors of the teeming millions whose services may be had for a remuteration searcely appreciable. Ship abrond among the nations of the earth, at little cost for freights and commissions, all your cotton in yarns and fabrics, bearing the added value of much cunning labor, ready for the markets of the world, rather than depend upon the wants or the caprice of other nations for the sale of the raw materiat.

The small beginning of site and a half millions of pounds of cotton manufactured in this country in 1791, increasing to fifty millions in 1821, has

91, increasing to fifty millions in 18 cented to four hundred and fifty mil

of pounds of cotton manufactured in this country in 1791, increasing to fifty millions in 1821, has augmented to four hundred and fifty million in 1868, one million bales of four hundred and fifty pounds each, a consumption greater than that attained in 1860. It will continue to increase, and, with its swelling volume, change the whole current of trade, advancing our national wealth and prosperity.

We must not igzore the efforts of the British cotton commission to attain independence of foreign markets through their indian empire. It is true that the fibre known as "Bartais" sells at lower rates than our uplands, but it should be remembered that it is owing more to carcless handling than to any defect in the staple itself, and that strenuous and systematic efforts are producing a cleaner and better fibre. If the "Dhera," with their clumsy machinery, have produced from this cotton, with careful manipulation of the fibre from the beginning, the linest thread known, measuring one hundred and fifty miles to the pound, and running to No. 200 in fineness, may not the teachings and practice of skilled English laborers in India yet incite a sharper competition than we have heretofore encountered?

Portious of India possess some of the most pro-

skilled English laborers in India yet incite a sharper competition than we have heretofore encountered?

Portions of India possess some of the most productive soils of the world, peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton. Their production is indicated by the following statement: The annual consumption for the whole of Enrope at present is about 3,800,000 bales—the las been greater—of which America sends about 1,500,000 bales, India about 1,400,000, Expty about 250,000, Brazil about 500,000, other countries 350,000. Approximately 4,000,000 ore reported by the Indian commission. Yet I do not believe we are to lose the first rank as a cotton-producing nation. Our opportunity lies in a better and more perfect cultivation of the soil, its thorough iteration, draining in heavy lands, and liberal manuring; a more complete adaptation of the implements of its culture to their peculiar work, the invention of labor-saving expedients and processes, and the reduction to a minimum of the costly use of the human nuscles; a regular rotation system of cropping, by which the soil may be constantly improving rather than continually "wearing out," and finally, a proper manipulation of the fibre for market by which uniformity of length, freedom from foreign admixture, and perfect elecatiness may be secured. These are the points in which india cotton is deficient, and in which ours must continue to excel.

To secure a longer, ther and evener staple is endirely practicable. If, however, it can only be accomplished by observing the great laws of reproduction on which all improvement in animal and vegetable species is fot acced, the key to this progress exists in a single word—"perlignee."

Select a plant producing abundantly a superior fibre; plant its seed in a genial and well-cultivated soil; select again and again from its progeny the finest and the best, discarding all else, and few years will chapse ere marked results will prove the great utility and exceeding profile of the effort. In this connection I present the suggestion of o necessity of a constant regard to this princi-of selection in the planting of every crop he ay attempt to cultivate.

desire also to call your attention to the impor-

tance of a system of co-operation among planters for the destruction of the cotton caterpillar when it first makes its appearance, either as a caterpillar or in its perfect state. While their numbers are few, any expense necessary for their extrpation would be a profittable outlist; when they swarm by millions in every field, their presence is disheartening and their destruction impossible. Let these considerations be regarded with intelligent labor and a personal supervision by the observant planter, and you may defy the competition of the world, produce a fibre unsurpassed, and realize a profit ample for any want, and satisfying every requirement for luxury. In such views of progress I personally feel a deer and until ing interest. To assist in forwarding them you may command my constant endeavors as commissioner of agriculture, and co-operation and ald so

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

Fated House Burnt-A Fearful Alter native-Father and Child Dashed to

ount of a shocking accident which took place in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday night. The New York papers give us the distressing details. The wese, which appears to have been a fated one had caught fire in 1865 and killed five firemen by its roof falling in, and when it was being rebuilt fell in and killed two workmen. The World of Sunday gives the following account of the fata

Sanday gives the following account of the fatal fire:

The charnel house in which the tragedy of yesterday was enacted, and which tragedy has been preceded by two others even yet more herrible, is a large storchouse made up of Nos. 23 and 25 Furman street. The house has a well-carned celebrity for terrible scenes. In the dead of Monday night, the 4th of April, 1855, the building caught fire. Five accubers of the Brooklyn Fire Department, named Caspar K. Cammeyer, Eugene Baker, Jos. H. Brown, Lewis Gardener and Alex. S. Penson, who were working on the roof, were killed by falling into the burning ruins. When the house was being rebuilt the walls and roof again caved in and two workmen were killed. The building is four stories high, Looked at from the front the observer sees on each floor twelve windows, divided into sets of three each, leaving six windows on the floor of each reparate hous. There is no scuttle through the roof leading to the garden above; of course no windows in the back; and if the only stairs in the building, one rouning through No. 23, were call away on the second or third floor by fire, the only made of egrees for any linkabilant of the third floor would be a lean through the windows, which are fully forty feet from the ground. And thes it was that verter. DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

right and another fataily injured.

DISCOVERY OF THE PINE.

Furman street is a solitude. Passing through a quarter of the city where, probably, not more than fifty persons have occasion to be during the night, it is deserted, and the only sound which often breaks the still monotony is the staggering footfall of a dranken sailor recling to his ship after a night's debauch, the measured tramp of the police patrol dying far of in the distance, or the tinkle of the horse-cars usually freighted with the driver and conductor. All around is commerce and that only. But not only the honest commerce of the world, but also the commerce in human blood. This charted building was occupied by white-lead menufacturers, and was used by them as a factory. And plodding onward to his work through the drivezing rain, an engineer was going to his work. Passing through Furman etrect he saw that No. Of was on fire, and the fire seemed to be in the third story. From the fourth story persons called on him for help: "In God's name, get a rope and save us." Hower rushed to harbeek's dock, which is opposite the building, aroused the watchmen, brought a light and returned in five minutes. When he returned, a mangled dead man's form was tylez against the wall of Harbeek's dore, a laborer; clasped in his arms a fifth child, all bloody and gasping for life, and two stadyst men bore tenderly away a bruised, battered heap of feet, which was once a young zink handsofine woman.

gasping for life, and two statwart men bore tenderly away a bruissel, battered bean of feet, which was once a young and handsome woman.

The bodies which lower saw on his return, were those of Thomas Wallnee, his wife Annie, and his return, were those of Thomas Wallnee, his wife Annie, and his rother, were those of Thomas Wallnee, his wife Annie, and his return, were those of Thomas Wallnee, his wife Annie, and his rear one as a bed chamber. He fourth floor of Eo. 23, asian the front room as a kitchen, and the rear one as a bed chamber. He was about thirty-five years old, of fine form and face, far above the average class. His wife was some years younger, and had been perpossessing in her time, and the ear one as a bed chamber. He was about thirty-five years old, of fine form and face, far above the average class. His wife was some years younger, and had been perpossessing in her time, and the oshid was yery bandsone—at least so far as a person can judge from the mangled features. Wallace had been compleyed as a laborer, and took care of the binding, netting as jaultor, in consideration of being allowed to reside there.

While Bower was away on his mission of help the final act of the trancely was known in the conclusion. The fire which, previous to Inwer's departure, had cut away the stairs pend, therefore, all loope of escape, save by the windows) had grown into greater fury, the heat became intense, the smoke, great in volume and density, permeated through the building, and crept through the crevices of the door of the ream in which, crouched baneath the window-sil, with uplifted faces and clasped thous, Wallace and his family walled for promised succorr. None came. The smoke grew denser; the poisonous minama blinded them; they were dying of softocation. At last their pent-up agony broke out. The father clasped his boy in one arm, grasped the hot window-frame with the other, and with a fearful cry of "God in heaven, help me," leaped into the street. Thud I Crasb I A-a-b I le was dead, and the child nearly th

The Ceremony of Self-Immelation in Japan.

The Geremony of Scif-Immolation in Japan.

After an interval of a few minutes of anxious suspense, Taki Zenzaburo, a stalwart man of thirty-two years of age, with a noble air, walked into the hall attired in his dress of ceremony, with the peculiar hempen cloth wings which are worn on great occasions. He was accompanied by a kaishaku and three officers, who wore the simboor's of war surcoat with gold-tissue facings. With the kaishaku on his left hand, Taki Zenzabure advanced slowly toward the Jupanese witnesses, and the two bowed before them, then drawing near the foreigners they salued us in the same way, perhaps even with more deference; in each case the salutation was ceremoniously returned. Slowly, and with great dignity, the condemned man mounted on to the raised floor, prostrated himself on the fett carpet with his back to the high altar, the kaishaku cronching on his left hand side. One of the three attendant officers then came forward bearing a stand of the kind used in temples for offerings, on which, wrapped in paper, lay the wakizhaki, the short swortl or dirk of the Japanese, nine inches and a balf in length, with a point and an edge as sharp us a razor's. This he handed, prostrating himself to the condemned man, who received it reverently, rasing it to his head with both hands, and placed it in front of himself. After another profound obelsance, Taki Zenzaburo, in a voice which betrayed just so much emotion and hesitation as might be expected from a man who is making a painful confession, but with no slign of fear either in his face or manner, spoke as follows:

"J, and i alone, unwarrantably gave the order to fire on the foreigners at Kohe, and again as they tried to escape. For this crime i disembowel myself, and t beg you who are present to do me the honor of witnessing the act."

Bowing once more, the speaker allowed his upper garments to slip down to his girdle, and remained naked to the waist. Carefully, according to custom, he tucked his sleeve under his knees to prevent himself fone, but be

—"Ambrosia Amoris; The Loves Earth calls Unholy; Samson and Delliah, and other Poems," by Edward Brannan, is the title of a book just published in London by Hotten. It would seem that Mr. Swinburne already has followers and

----—Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, well known as a writer on art, has ready for the press a three-volume novel, called "Wenderholme, a story of Lancashire and Yorkshire." STATE SECRETS

How Mrs. Lincoln Proposed to Pay

Don Platt is responsible for the following: Don Piatt is responsible for the following:
It is said that at one time B. B. French's life was made wretched by Kirs. Lincoin, who, as mistress of the White Howse and leader of society, believed that she owned, held and possessed the miserable master of ceremonies. When old Pion-Pion, contreously called Prince Napoleon, visited Washington, a grand dinner was given him at the White House. Commissioner Fronch had charge of the entertainment, and it was a great success. After it was over, the imperious mistress of the Executive Mansion congratulated Monsieur French on its results, but she added:
"Now, you've got to pay for it."
"Me, madam," exclaimed the astounded Commissioner; "by God, it cost all of seven hundred dollars."
"I don't care what it cost. You've got to pay

I don't care what it cost. You've got to pay

dollars."
"I don't care what it cost. You've got to pay for it, I say."
"Why, it would ruin me."
"I' don't mean that, you old goose. It was a public dinner, given for the credit of the government, and the government's got to pay, and it's your business to see to it that's all."
"But there is no appropriation," picael the unhappy Commissioner.
"What do I care for that. Go to old Seward; he gave a dinner, too, and got the money out of the government, I bet. Go and tell blut to put both dinners in."
Away went the disconsolate Commissioner to the old diplomatic Joe of the State Department, and related his grievance. The vomerable Seward at Brist starred in astonishment, and then haughed until he shook all over, and said:
"It wont wash, Fenchy, Go and tell Mrs. Lincoln that the State Department is not a restaurant, and I have hard work to pay for my own dinners."
The Commissioner returned and tried to argue

The Commissioner returned and tried to argue th the frate lady. But it was to no purpose, was forced to run over all the appropriations, were expended but that made for the manuf-r of public grounds.

and were expended but that made for the manning of public grounds.

"Take that," cried the lady.

It grieved the soul of the Commissioner, for, in addition to other high offices, he was president of the National Agricultural Association, and to have the money appropriated to fertilize the barren grounds of the crieffel—to give a top-dressing to the squares and triumfest—to have this maniphled to Prince Pion-Flori's pourmandizing was fearful. But he had no alternative, and the money was taken.

soney was taken. I don't know how the secret escaped the ser-ow-laden breast of the Commissioner, but it asked out, and there was a congressional row hat brought the affair to the ears of the Presi-tent.

dent. "Is thin trues" be demanded. The commissioner plead guilty, but put in extenuation the ordent of Mrs. Lincoin.
"If you ever do such a thing again, whether
instigated by Mrs. Lincoin or the devil, I'll have
you arrested, sir," roated the President, bringing his fist down on the table with a bang that
made Monsieur French jump a foot high.
"There," he added, "take that check and replace
the money."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BARTHORN-Per steamship Muryland-98 ter-rice, 252 bules cotton, 14 tes clay, 15 bules yarn, 15 bules hides, 1250 bushels rough rice, 32 bules waste, 8 tons plg from, 55 boxes thrimps, 31 bbls oranges, 120 pkgs.

Stores Market.

OFFICE CHARLESTON NEWS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1860. } COTTON.—The demand was moderately sestim-ch, prices showing some irregularity, but were generally at lower figures. Sales about 450 hales, viz: 6 at 221/2; 4 at 23; 16 at 231/2; 54 at 231/2; 6 at CDS; 47 at 23M; 72 at 23M; 34 at 24; 31 at 24M; 120 at 24M; 3 at 24M; 8 at 24M. We quote:

LIVERPOOL GLASSIFICATION.
Ordinary to good ordinary 22462315
Low middling 22526253;
Middling 24 62515
Eton.—With a fairly supplied market, the arti-

cle was somewhat active at previous sigures. Sales 270 tierces of clean Carolina, say: 15 tierces at 6.3-16;62 at 6.5-18; 60 at 6%; 20 at 6%, and 100 on private terms. We quote common to faldean Carolina at 6635%; good 68626%. NAVAL Scouns, -There was no business of note in this article.

coints is for the moment sufficient for the de-mand. To Liverpool, by steam, engagements are making at 13d 3d b on uplands and 13d on seq islands; by sail, 30 on uplands and 3,0 on sea islands. To Havre, by steam, nominal; by sail, numinal at tic on uplands and 1Mc on sea islands, nominal, Coastwise, to New York, by steam, Mc B bon uplands and Ic on sea islands; by sail, Mc B b on plands. To Boston, by steam, nominal; by sail, 元の 浄 lb on uplands. To Philadelphia, by steam. 元の 浄 lb on uplands; by sail, somewhat nominal. To Baltimore, by steam, 146% to h it on aplands; by sail somewhat nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, November 24 - Noon.-Consols 904. Bonds 83%. LIVERPOOL November 24-Noon. - Cotton steady

piplands 11%d; Orleans 11%d; sales 12,000 bales. Flour 21s 6d. Mess pork 111s 6d. Kvening.—Cotton quiet; uplands 11%a11%d; Or-

leans 11%a11%d; sales 12,000 bales; for export and speculation 2000 bales. PARIS, November 24.—Hourse opens steady; Rentes 71f 65c.

leclining and irregular; on the spot If 35c; affont

NEW YORK, November 24-Noon. -- Stocks strong on Northwestern, but dull and posettled on bal-

9%. Gold 26%. Tennessees, ex-coupens, 58%; new 52; Virginias, new 54; Louisianas, old 66; Levees 59%; Alabama eights 92%; fives 60; Georgia sixes 80; sevens 92; North Carolinas, old 44%; new 35; South Carolinas, new 65%. Plour dull and declining. Wheat ic better. Corn unchanged. Mess pork \$33 62. Lard firmer. Cot-Rosin quiet; strained \$215u2 20. Freights dull. Evening.—Cotton opened very firm, but closed heavy and in favor of buyers. Flour rather active at prices favoring buyers; superfine State \$4 2524 95; common to fair extra Southern \$5 25 Wheat 1a2c better, with a limited export and moderate speculative demand; winter red Western \$1 32a1 36; Illinois \$1 20. Corn closed

heavy and a shade lower: mixed Western \$1 10 Mess perk firm and quiet at \$32 50a33. Lard scarce and firmer, 17 %a17 %c. Whiskey delina 6%a7%c. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and firm. Molasses dull. Tarpentine 47a48c. Rosin \$2 06a8. Tallow quiet at 10 %a11c. Freights dull; on cotton, by steam, 6-16d; on wheat, by steam 6d. Money more active at 6a7 per cent. Ster-ling weak at 8%a9. Gold heavy at 25%. Stocks steady. Governments closed dull; Sixty-two

BALTIMORS, November 24.—Cotton firm: low middling 24 %c. Flour fairly active, but prices favor buyers; Howard street superfine \$5a5 25. Wheat steady. Corn. new 95a97c; old \$1a1 05. Onts 55a57c. Rye \$1a1 05. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey dull at \$1 06a1 06.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—Corn firm. Whis-key dull at \$1 01a1 02. Mess pork held at \$32. Lard higher at 1836. 8r. Louis, November 24. — Corn dull; fair to

good old white sacked \$1. Whiskey heavy at \$1 05. Hess pork lower \$30000 50. Lard and bacon, nothing doing. WILKINGTON, November 24 .- Spirits turpentine dull at 4214c. Rosin firm for low grades; others duil; strained \$1 60al 65. Crude turpentine un

changed. Tar unchanged. Cotton closes inactive. Augusta, November 24 .- Cotton quiet but Armer; sales 460 bales; receipts 840 bales; middling 23 Mc.

SAVANNAII, November 24 .- Cotton, receipts 2221 bales; exports 4443 bales; middling 23%c; market Montes, November 24 .- Cotton, in good de-

mand closing firm; sales 1509 bales; middling 23%6; receipts 1542 bales; experts 506 bales. NEW ORLEANS, November 24.-Cotton quiet sales 4750 bales; receipts 2244 bales; exports to Liverpool 3177 bales; Bremen 2043 bales. Sugar quiet; yellow clarified 12 % a13 % c. Gold 26%. Sterling 86%. New York sight exchange %4%

Wilmington Market. WILNINGTON, November 23.—SPIRITS TURPEN-FIRE.—Sales of 105 casks at 45c; receipts 205

TINE.—Sales of 100 casks at 45c; receipts 205 casks.

ROSHN.—Sales of 564 hbls at \$1 65 for No 2, \$2 for extra No 2, \$2 75a3 25 for No 1, and \$5 for pale; receipts 2592 bbls.

Outdor Torrestantine.—Sales of 102 bbls at \$3 05 for soft and \$1 75 for hard.

TAR.—Sales of 130 bbls at \$2.

Control.—Receipts 21 bales; no sales to receive TAR,—Sales of 130 bbls at \$2. COTTON.—Receipts 31 bales; no sales to report.

Havana Market.

Havana Market.

Havana, November 21.—The Havana markets closed as follows yesterday: Sugar—business small and prices unchanged; market quiet and steady. Stock in warchouses in Havana and Matanzas 20,000 boxes, 2400 hogsheads; export during the week fron Havana and Matanzas, 22,000 boxes to foreign ports, 10,000 boxes to the United States; new sugars are now coming into the market. Lumber quiet. Shooks—box in demand at 6½ reals, Hoops—the market is supplied; fourteen foot shaved, \$45438 per thousand. Freights duil, with a small business. Exchange unchanged. uchanged.

Receipts by Railroad, November 24. SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

SOUTH CAROLINA RALLROAD.

1224 bales deoton, 22 bales demestics, 1 car pictron, 50 bbis mayal stores, 4 cars stock. To Railroad Agent, J D Alken & co. G W Whitams & co. Pelzor, Rodgers & co, G il Waiter & co. E J Wiss & co. J B & Siesun, A B Multigram, Reeder & Davis, Mowry & co. A J Sailmas, R C Stary & co. R Mure & co. W B Smith & co. Caghorn, Herring & co. W C Courtney & co. and others.

NORTHEASTEIN BALLROAD.

NORTHEASTRIN RALLHOAD.

159 bates upland and 2 bates sea is and cotton, 20 bushels rough rice, 415 bbits navai stores, cars phosphate, humber, mass, &c. To J Marshall, Jr. Kinsman & Howell, J4. Driggers, A S J Perry, if P Gourdin. A B Jarvis, S D Stoney, R Pringle, P Gourdin. A B Jarvis, Fox D Stoney, R Pringle, P Gourdin. A B Jarvis, Fox & Adger, Brodie & eo, W i Dowling & co, J P Nelson, O Reach, Gaillard & Minott, Claghorn, Herring & eo, Kirkpatrick & Witte, Mowry & co, W K Ryan, Pelzer, Rodgers & Witte, Mowry & co, W K Ryan, Pelzer, Rodgers & Co, J H Oppenheim, H Bischon & co, B Stephens, Graeser & Smith, Geo W Williams & co, F Sumter, Ingraham & Son, E Welling.

Per steamship Maryland, for Baitimore—Mrs. Miles, Miles Wardhaw, Mrs. L.J. Patterson, Cha. adham, and others.

Table, from Georgetown, &c.—P. Fraser, Gol H., Ston, Mrs. Robinson, Col E. 1 n e Friser, Col B. ston, Eris Robinson, Col E H. Locke, General A & Managault, Mrs. M. Alten, Mrs. Butts, and Boon deck. Per Skeamer St. Relena, from Beaufort.—Mrs. Jenutman, R. Q. Holmes, Chae S. Kash, & H. Me-Bride, S. B. Taompsen, P. E. Ezekiel, F. A. Wilder, and S. on deck.

PORT CALENDAR

NOVEMBER.	SUK.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. 4 S.	BIGH WATER
22 Menday 23 Tuesday 24 Wednesday 25 Thursday 27 Friday 27 Saturday 28 Sunday	637 633 630 640 641 642 643	454 453 453 453 453 453	809 900 969 1100 mora, 126	931 1019 11 7 1222 1 4 2 9

CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 25

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 25.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J W Everman, Himckey, Philagidiphila—12 hours, Moke. To John & Theo Getty, and others. (Consignees previously reported.) On the 22d inst, off Body Island, passed schr N W Smith, for New York.

Spanish brig Gesar, Mark, St. John's, P R—15 days. Ballast. To W P Hall.

Schr J W Wilson, Somers, Philadelphia—6 days.

Coal. To H P Baker & co.

Schr Anna E Glover, Terry, Boston via Holmes' Hole—10 days from the latter. Mose. To Moses Goldsmith & Son, Railroad Agent, D H Sileox, M Lahra, E E Cowperthwait, H lisschoff & o., Dowie & Moise, R Chisoim, J Heins, D A Amme, Geo W Williams & co, P P Locke, Ricke & Sciachtic, G A Trenholm & Son, Kinsman & Howell, J E Adger & co, Hart & co, Gas Earley, Street Bros & co, J H Graver A co, Kas Earley, Street Bros & co, J H Graver A co, Cas Earley & co, Kinck, Wickenberg & co, O & co, E White. Experienced heavy gales on the passage.

Schr Ann S Deas, from West Point Mill. 77 tes rice. To J D Aiksa & co, H Rischoff & co.

Schr Kitzabeth, Mathew, Santee. Hava busheis rough rice. To Frost & Adger, J E Pringle A Son and Fraser & Bill.

Schr William and John, Revel, Combaline. 2240 bushels rough rice. To W G Bee & co.

Steamer Emille, Lewis, Georgetown, S C. 235 tes rice, O bales coden and sundras. To Shackelford & Kelly, J E Pringle & Son, Cohen, Hanckel & co, J A Quackenbush, A E Gloson, S Marshall, Fraser & Bill. Risks & Crestfiton, H Khatie & ce, J M Eason & Hre, M Goldsantth, Frost & Adger, H Islands Co, J A Quackenbush, A E Gheson, S Marshall, Fraser & Bill. Risks & Crestfiton, H Khatie & ce, J M Eason & Live, M Goldsantth, Frost & Adger, H Islands Cotton, 20 blos oranges, sundries and maze. To J H Murray, W O Hee & co, Hopkins, McCherson & Co, Herster & Ennote From James Island. 3 bags sea island cotton. To W C Bee & co.

By drays from Bennett's Mill. 20 bbls rice. To W C Bee & co.

Received from Chisolm's Mill. 20 bbls rice. To W C Bee & co.

IN THE OFFING.

To W C Bee & co.

IN THE OFFING. Schr Annie Gillese, from Baltimore. Schr Lizzie Carr, from Wood's Hole. CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Maryland, Johnson, Baitimore-ourtenay & Trenholm.

Brig Gambia, Cilley, Jacksonville, Fin-II F Ba SAILED YESTERDAY. Steamship Maryland, Johnson, Baltimore, Schr Thomas Miskimmons, Wyatt, West Indies FROM THIS PORT. Steamship Weybossett, Parrish, New York, No-ember 21.

ember 21. Steamship Gulf Stream, McCreery, New York, toyember 24. British bark Vinco, Halliduy, Liverpool, Novem-

BY TELEGRAPH. New Yore, November 24.—Arrived, steamships Montgomery and Rapidan, from Savannah; Gulf Stream, from Charleston; and Louisa Moore, from Newbern, N.C. Newbern, N.C.
SAYANNAII, November 24.—Arrived, steamship Huntsville, from New York; bark Jennie S liaker, from Portland. Cleared, steamship Leo, for New York; ship Ivanhoe, for Liverpool; brigs M L Mil-ler, for Genoa; Nellie May, for New York.

MEMORANDA.

The Palma, Rankin, for Georgetown, S.C., cleaded at New York, November 22.

Schr M M Merriman, ashore at Squan Iniet, is from Dighton for Georgetown, S C, not New York, in ballast. It is thought she will be got off with-out serious damage. The schr Carrie S Webb, Rowland, from Gotown, S C, arrived at New York November 2

LIST OF VESSELS UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT

FOREIGN. hip Bavid Brown, Nichols, clearedOct Ship David Brown, Nichols, cleared. Oct 6
Liventrool.
Steamship Marmora, Robinson, cleared. Nov 1
Steamship Marmora, Robinson, cleared. Nov 1
Steamship Adaia. — to sail. Nov 20
British ship Muscongus, Groves, cleared. Oct 16
Ship Gorilla, Say, cleared. Sept 23
British bark Arbitrator, Irwin, sailed. Oct 20
British bark Arbitrator, Irwin, sailed. Oct 23
British bark Yumuri, Cochrane, sailed. Oct 28
Bark David McNutt, Lockhart, sailed. Oct 29
British bark Apollo, Reihart, sailed. Oct 27
The Homborsund, Neilson, sailed. Oct 27
The Sileve Hloom, Leask, up. Nov 3
Brig Geolia, Bistrup, cleared. Sept 30

New York, ENG.

The Atlantic, Vernon, sailed. Oct 15

DOMESTIC. Brig Georgie, Swan, cleared.... Schr C E Raymond, Higgins, up Schr F H Buckin, Buckin, salled ...
Schr F H Buckin, Buckin, salled ...
NEW YORK.
Brig Hampden, Perkins, up...
Schr F R Baird, Ireland, up.
Schr J M Richards, Irving, up...
Schr David Wasson, Tapley, cleared.
Schr Minnie, Hudson, cleared.
PHILADELPHIA.
Schr E F Cabada, Swain, cleared ..Nov ..Nov 1 Schi Fauny Keating, Jones, up...... Nov 17

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The splended side-wheel steamship All States HAGNOLIA, M. B. Growell, Master All Solliary leaving elegant accommodations for passengers, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf on Thursday, November 25th, 1809, at — o'cock, novez aber 25th, 1809, at — o'clock. 22 RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

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Steamer PHOT BOY, Captain From Peck, will leave Charleston Lander for above points every Suspey Montaine, at o'clock, Leaving Savannah Montay Montaine, at 9 o'clock.

at 9 o'clock.

Returning, she will leave Fernandining on Tues

BAY APPERSON, after arrival of the train from

Cedar Keys and Cainesyile; leaving Brunswick

same evening; heaving Savannah for Charleston

via Beaufort, on Wednesday Appersons, at 1

o'chest.

EXTRA TRIP TO BEAUFORT AND CHISOLM'S LANDING ON AND AFTER

Steamer PHOT BOY, Captain
Fenn Peck, will sail for above points every Priday Morning, at 8 o'clock. Returning, will leave Beaufort same evening to sait the tide.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., nov24

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PREDEE RIVER, TOUCHING AT GEORGETOWN.

The Steamer "PLANTER," Captain J. T. Poster, will receive the Freight To-Morkow, the 24th instant, at Accommodation Wharf, and leave on Thursday Night, the 25th instant.

he 25th instant.

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(Signed) J. B. AIREN & CO., nov13

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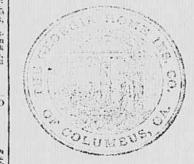
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References—J. T. Gardiner and J. J. Cohen & Sona, Augusta, Ga., and Chaphorn, Herring & Co., Charleston, S. C. and Augusta, Ga. nov23 6mos

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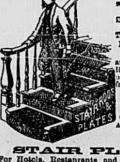
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